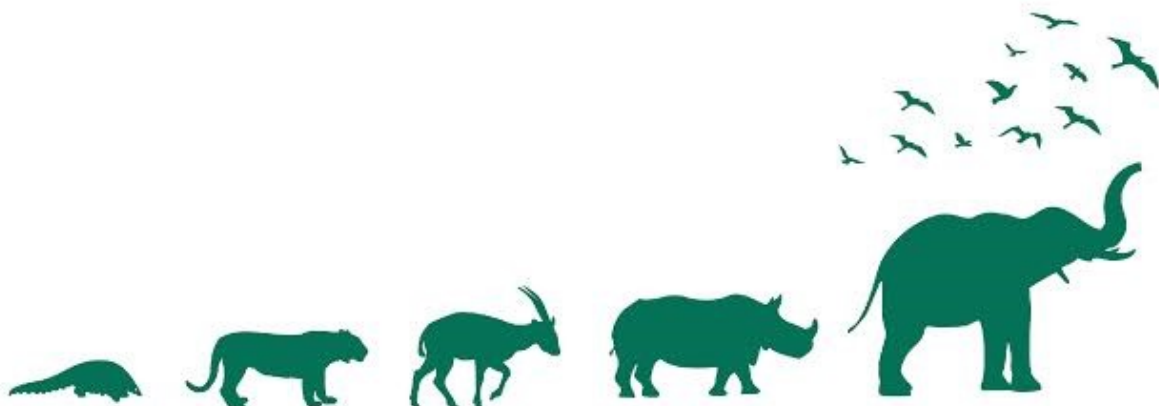




**Hanoi Conference on
Illegal Wildlife Trade**
17-18 November 2016 | Viet Nam

Hanoi Statement on Illegal Wildlife Trade



HANOI CONFERENCE ON ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

1. We, the representatives of Governments and Regional Economic Integration Organizations, gathered in Hanoi on 17 November 2016, recognizing the significant scale and detrimental economic, environmental, security, and social impacts of the illegal trade in wildlife, make the following political commitment and call upon the international community to act together to further support urgent collective action to end poaching and wildlife trafficking.

2. In doing so the Governments and Regional Economic Integration Organizations which attended the London and/or the Kasane Conferences on Illegal Wildlife Trade reaffirm our determination to address the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products. We welcome the important actions already being taken by Governments and others in implementing some of the commitments made in these Conferences.

3. Illegal wildlife trade is increasing the risk of extinction for many endangered and protected terrestrial and aquatic species and over-exploitation of others. This destabilizes the well-managed, sustainable utilization of wild species; adversely affects natural resources and rural communities; results in the conversion of land uses; generates illegal profits for transnational organized crime syndicates; undermines good governance and the rule of law; fuels and thrives on corruption; and increases the risk of transmission of infectious diseases.

4. Comprehensive and well-coordinated approaches are needed across the entire supply chain, including conserving wildlife populations and habitat, managing potential human-wildlife conflicts, sustainably managing legal trade, significantly curbing poaching, involving local stakeholders and promoting sustainable livelihoods and local community development around wildlife conservation and its sustainable use as well as other forms of livelihoods, strengthening legislation and enforcement, preventing illegally traded wildlife from crossing borders, improving international cooperation on wildlife law enforcement, combatting corruption at all levels, and significantly reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife in consumer and online markets in order to effectively address poaching and wildlife trafficking.

BUILDING ON THE SUCCESS OF COLLABORATIVE AND INDIVIDUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS RELATING TO ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

5. We welcome the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Resolution *Tackling Illicit Trafficking in Wildlife* on 30 July 2015, reaffirmed in September, 2016, calling for firm and strengthened responses to wildlife trafficking. The United Nations General Assembly again confirmed the importance of the issue of illegal wildlife trade in adopting the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goals 14 and 15, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015. Further, the United Nations Environment Assembly adopted Resolution 2/14 on *Illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products* in May 2016

promoting stronger national, regional, and international cooperation in combatting poaching, trafficking, and demand for illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products.

6. We welcome the actions taken by Governments and regional economic integration organizations to implement their obligations and commitments under international agreements, in particular under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). We endorse the outcomes of the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP17), held in South Africa from 24 September to 4 October 2016, taking particular note of the decisions that encourage Parties to make full use of the ICCWC indicator framework; *Demand-reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species*, which calls for well-targeted, evidence-based, species-specific, country-specific demand-reduction campaigns to more effectively bring about behavior changes; the Resolution on *Prohibiting, Preventing and Countering Corruption which Facilitates Activities Conducted in Violation of the Convention*; and the full set of decisions on CITES and livelihoods, and we commit to the full and timely implementation of relevant decisions and resolutions.

7. We welcome the significant financial resources that have been committed by public and private donors to tackle the illegal wildlife trade, as identified in the *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade* led by the World Bank. We particularly welcome the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding of over US\$130million to support the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), which involves investments in 19 range, transit, and destination countries in Africa and Asia to tackle the illegal wildlife trade and promote collaboration across GEF implementing agencies (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank), the international donor community, and other stakeholders. We encourage similar long-term funding programmes that take into account the myriad species being traded illegally and the time needed to develop and execute long-term strategies for capacity development and practical action.

8. We emphasize the importance of enhanced donor co-ordination in order to maximize the benefit of international donor funding. We welcome the data collection and analysis of public and private funding commitments in the period 2010-2016 provided by the World Bank's *Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade*. We request the World Bank to continue to lead this work, underpinned by the periodic exchange and analysis of project- and programme-level data and information.

9. We welcome the ongoing support from the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)¹ for Governments to strengthen their criminal justice systems and enhance enforcement capacities and call for those countries that have undergone an ICCWC Toolkit assessment to implement recommendations. ICCWC's Strategic Programme 2016-2020 can further strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities to take well targeted and coordinated enforcement actions to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade and give them access to the tools and services required to fight transnational organized criminal groups. The *ICCWC Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime*, launched in January 2016, allows countries to track and monitor their progress and identify where a change in response is needed. We commit to supporting ICCWC with the delivery of its Strategic Programme 2016-2020.

10. We welcome the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) first *World Wildlife Crime Report* developed with the support of ICCWC partners, which provides a global wildlife crime assessment that can be used to further inform decisions on measures to be implemented to fight wildlife crime and address vulnerabilities in legal trade to promote better global regulatory systems. We further welcome the work of UNODC and other UN Agencies to improve Member States' criminal justice and preventive responses to wildlife crime, particularly by building national capacity of enforcement, prosecutorial, legislative and judicial authorities. We acknowledge the prioritization of wildlife crime within the normative framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and we welcome in particular the adoption of CCPCJ Resolution 23/1 and ECOSOC Resolution 2013/40.

11. We welcome the adoption by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) 83rd General Assembly of a resolution on *INTERPOL's response to emerging threats in Environmental Security* in November 2014, and their confirmation of the commitment to address environmental security at the 84th General Assembly (in November 2015), where a specialized panel was convened to discuss tackling the criminal threat to wildlife and environmental sustainability. We welcome the actions taken by INTERPOL to intensify its support to the international law enforcement community by enhancing the exchange of information on wildlife crimes and criminals, augmenting its capacity building activities, and providing operational investigative support to national and international wildlife investigations, all with a focus on a multi-agency approach and close collaboration with relevant stakeholders and networks.

12. We welcome engagement with the transport industry, including through the United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce and the Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of

¹ CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and World Customs Organization.

Endangered Species (ROUTES) Partnership, to secure commitments and put in place practical measures to avoid legitimate forms of transport being exploited by criminals to transport contraband. We underline that measures implemented to address illegal trade should not negatively impact upon legal trade in wildlife. We urge other business sectors that could be exploited by criminals involved in the illegal wildlife trade to follow the example set by the transport sector. We call upon governments to strengthen engagement with the private sector.

13. We welcome the ongoing initiatives and programmes instituted by the World Customs Organization and its 180 Members to strengthen controls in the global supply chain, and welcome the significant contributions made by the various customs administrations in seizing illegally traded wildlife products.

14. We welcome the actions taken by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and its FATF-Style Regional Bodies, the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, UNODC, the World Bank, World Customs Organization and others, to put the issue of illicit financial flows related to the illegal wildlife trade on their agendas and support Governments to detect, investigate, and disrupt money laundering and other financial crimes related to the illegal wildlife trade. We also welcome the “Wildlife crime and anti-money laundering” training programme developed under the auspices of ICCWC.

15. We call upon governments to adopt legislation identifying illegal trade in protected species of wild flora and fauna involving organized criminal groups as a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and Article 2(4) of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

16. We welcome and reaffirm commitments to strengthen efforts to counter corruption that facilitates the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, including those taken in the context of the Resolution on *Prohibiting, Preventing and Countering Corruption which Facilitates Activities Conducted in Violation of the Convention*, by the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. We further welcome the increased attention given to the links between illegal wildlife trade and corruption as a key enabler throughout the supply chain, including in the Doha Declaration, adopted at the thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; at the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in St Petersburg; and in a special meeting prior to the Anti-Corruption Summit in London in May 2016.

17. We welcome the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) –led Beyond Enforcement initiative, and others like it, recognizing the importance of supporting and engaging communities living with wildlife as active partners in conservation, through reducing human-wildlife conflict and supporting community efforts to advance their rights and capacity

to manage and benefit from wildlife and their habitats; and developing collaborative models of enforcement. We also welcome the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) which brings together the expertise of several relevant organizations to promote conservation and increase cooperation and coordination on issues related to sustainable wildlife management.

18. We welcome the launch of the One UN Global Campaign, Wild for Life, led by UNEP, with UNDP, UNODC, CITES, and other partners, that uses an open-source platform in eight languages and aims to raise broad public awareness on the implications of the illegal trade in wildlife and to demonstrate how individuals, civil society, businesses, and governments can use their spheres of influence to help change behavior. We encourage targeted national efforts to take into careful consideration regional issues around species, consumer profiles and market dynamics, including speculation and traditional use.

19. We recognize that illegal wildlife trade is an issue that crosses disciplines, and we take note of collaborative cross-disciplinary initiatives and approaches, including the United States' *Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking*, comprising seventeen US federal agencies and offices; the European Union's (EU) decisions on an *EU Action Plan Against Wildlife Trafficking*, to be implemented jointly by EU institutions and authorities in the EU Member States; the African Union *African Strategy on Combating the Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa*, calling for regional cooperative participation of the judiciary, customs, economic and private sector, and others; the Southern African Development Community (SADC) *SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy*; and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) *Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime* decision to include wildlife and timber trafficking crimes on par with other major transnational crimes, reaffirmed at the 10th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime. We encourage countries, regions, and sub-regions to pursue similar cross disciplinary collaborations in the fight against illegal wildlife trade.

20. We recognize the important role that non-governmental organizations, civil society, academic institutions, and the private sector can play in actions against illegal wildlife trade. We welcome and encourage collaboration and partnerships between and among governments, NGOs, civil society, academic institutions, and the private sector in implementing the commitments made at international meetings relating to illegal wildlife trade, such as the International Conference in the Hague in March 2016.

21. We recognize the commitment of all women and men involved in anti-poaching activities and the Governments' efforts to face a variety of poaching methods. We therefore encourage

the international community to promote the work of rangers and strengthen human and material resources.

22. In the fight against illegal trade, we recognize education and awareness-raising initiatives, targeting in particular the youth, as essential tools.

COMPREHENSIVE AND COLLABORATIVE IMPLEMENTATION IS NEEDED

23. The illegal wildlife trade has many inter-related dimensions, and can only be effectively tackled with the involvement of Ministries and agencies, not only within, but also beyond the wildlife conservation sector. Action needs to be taken at all points in the illegal supply chain in source, transit and destination countries. International co-operation is essential, with full engagement by Governments in relevant bilateral, regional and international mechanisms. Similarly, strengthening legislation and enforcement, demand reduction for illegally traded wildlife, and sustainable use and economic development should be seen, not as mutually exclusive avenues, but as three interconnected prongs each with a role to play towards addressing wildlife conservation.

24. To this end we, the representatives of Governments and Regional Economic Integration Organizations, recognize the progress made since the Kasane Conference and welcome those Governments that are newly participating in the Hanoi Conference. All participants commit ourselves and call upon the international community to provide the political leadership and practical support needed to find a lasting solution to the illegal wildlife trade through carrying the outcomes of the previous Conferences into the future and pledge ourselves in the spirit of unity to encourage and support each other, as appropriate, to implement the commitments we have made to combat illegal wildlife trade.

25. We welcome the offer by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) to host a 4th High Level meeting in London in 2018.

ACTIONS

A. ERADICATING THE MARKET FOR ILLEGAL WILDLIFE PRODUCTS

In the London Declaration and Kasane Statement, it was recognized that the illegal wildlife trade can only be effectively tackled if we eradicate both the demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products wherever in the world this occurs. To this end we, the representatives of Governments and Regional Economic Integration Organizations gathered in Hanoi on 17 November 2016 commit ourselves, and call upon the international community to take strong actions against wildlife crime on both the demand and supply sides, and to work to implement the actions set out in the Annex A of this document.

B. ENSURING EFFECTIVE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND DETERRENTS

In the London Declaration and Kasane Statement, countries committed themselves and called upon the international community to address the illegal wildlife trade by adopting or amending legislation, as necessary, to ensure that criminal offences such as poaching and trafficking are serious crimes, as defined within the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. We recognized that to curb the illegal wildlife trade it is important to ensure that the organized criminal groups involved, and in particular their members and those individuals managing these illegal activities, are prosecuted and that strong penalties be imposed that will serve as an effective deterrent. To this end we, the representatives of Governments and Regional Economic Integration Organizations gathered in Hanoi on 17 November 2016 commit ourselves, and call upon the international community, and to work to implement the actions set out in the Annex B of this document.

C. STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT

In the London Declaration and Kasane Statement, it was acknowledged that successfully tackling the illegal wildlife trade demands a strong and co-ordinated enforcement response, at the site, community, national and international levels, and in source, transit and destination countries, using the fullest capacity of institutions and available tools and techniques. It is crucial to provide national law enforcement agencies with the ability to share knowledge and information and cooperate in a timely and effective manner. We recognize the importance of increasingly deploying the tools and techniques used against other domestic and transnational organized crimes, such as provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, against the criminal groups involved in wildlife crime. We need to ensure that central authorities for international crime cooperation are sufficiently resourced and empowered to respond to, and action, requests for extradition and mutual legal assistance efficiently. To this end we, the representatives of Governments and Regional Economic Integration Organizations gathered in

Hanoi on 17 November 2016 commit ourselves, and call upon the international community, and to work to implement the actions set out in the Annex C of this document.

D. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the London Declaration and Kasane Statement, it was acknowledged that the illegal wildlife trade is a major barrier to sustainable, inclusive, and balanced economic development. The illegal wildlife trade threatens the survival of species, damages ecosystems, undermines good governance and the rule of law, threatens security, and reduces current and future revenue from economic activities such as wildlife-based tourism and sustainable utilization. Sustainable livelihoods are most likely to be secured with the engagement of relevant community groups and the appropriate retention of benefits from wildlife for local people surrounding protected areas. The active participation of local people is critical to effective monitoring and law enforcement as well as sustainable socio-economic development. To this end we, the representatives of Governments and Regional Economic Integration Organizations gathered in Hanoi on 17 November 2016 commit ourselves, and call upon the international community, and to work together to implement the actions set out in the Annex D of this document.

ANNEX A

ERADICATING THE MARKET FOR ILLEGAL WILDLIFE PRODUCTS

Kingdom of Cambodia

- Cambodia is committed to increasing its collaboration with its development partners and others in redoubling efforts to reduce the illegal trade across its borders.
- Cambodia will enhance cooperation amongst law enforcement agencies across the country to suppress wildlife markets and restaurants.

Republic of Cameroon

- During 2017 and 2018 The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife will fight to eradicate the trade and trafficking of Pangolins as bushmeat and its scales in the south Basins of Cameroon.
- In 2017 and 2018 after the implementation of the first phase of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) project, the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife will enforce and enhance the application of wildlife legislation in forest concessions and try to integrate wildlife parameters into forest controls ones.
- In 2017 and 2018 the Ministry will continue implementing its PANI (national Action Plan for Ivory) to control the trade and trafficking of Ivory

People's Republic of China

- China will strengthen publicity and education, in particular, related government agencies will cooperate to distribute publicity brochures on the planes and trains and warn the tourists not to carry illegal wildlife products. In addition, the Chinese government will also cooperate with internet and logistics enterprises to refuse illegal wildlife and its products.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

- The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority, in collaboration with line ministries, federal and regional stakeholders, law enforcement agencies and the communities at the grassroot level will fight to eradicate illegal trade in general, and the poaching crisis of elephants in particular, as one of the targets indicated in the second round National Growth and Transformation Plan of the next five years, 2016-2020.
- Ethiopia is committed to implement the National Elephants Action Plan and National Ivory Action Plan of the country, effectively and efficiently .

- Ethiopia continues in its commitment to strengthen the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI), an African led, high level, partnership based, results oriented initiative and is committed to implement the EPI implementation Strategy and Resource raising strategy of the Initiative and to maintain a ban on ivory trade for the next 10 years as a pillar of Elephant Protection Initiative.
- Ethiopia will ensure effectively and committed realization of approved motion 007 *Closure of Domestic Markets for Elephants Ivory* approved at IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) 2016 in Hawaii, USA in September 2016

French Republic

- France will reinforce its commitments to tackle illegal wildlife trade. As an example, France will apply a new Ministerial Decree taken at Minister Ségolène Royal's Initiative. The Decree prohibiting trade in elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn entered into force on 17th August 2016. It forbids any internal trade in raw elephant ivory and rhino horn, regardless the age of the specimens, as well as trade in worked elephant ivory or rhino horn items which were processed after CITES came into force (1975). Case by case exemptions to the trade prohibition may be issued to both the seller and the buyer when evidence is provided that the worked specimens were processed prior 01.07.1975. These provisions supplement the raw ivory re-export prohibition which France has been implementing since January 2015.
- The French Development Agency will support until 2018 a €942,000 project implemented by WWF Vietnam and TRAFFIC. This project aims at reducing the rhino horn demand in Vietnam by 50% by 2020.

Federal Republic of Germany

- In 2017-2018, Germany will work together with its partners within the framework of the *Wildlife Consumer Behavior Change Toolkit* to promote the exchange of information, knowledge and lessons learned regarding the effectiveness of demand reduction and behavior change initiatives in order to advance their impact and reach.

Republic of Indonesia

- Starting in first quarter 2017, Indonesia will work in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, experts and other key stakeholders, to conduct a comprehensive study on supply and demand reduction strategies, especially for priority species. Indonesia will use this study to develop an effective strategy for demand reduction using well-targeted, evidence-based, species-specific information to more

effectively bring about behaviour changes by engaging the public and the private sector through social media platforms, trainings, and workshops.

Republic of Malawi

- Malawi is currently discussing with China's CITES Directorate on possible bilateral cooperation on matters relating to illegal wildlife trade is in the progress.
- The MoU will be developed between China and Malawi Government through Parks and Wildlife Department, probably to be in place by June 2017.
- Malawi will finalize review of National Parks and Wildlife regulations by 2017
- Malawi will finalize CITES regulations by June 2017
- Malawi Law Commission who are developing sentencing Act have been requested to include wildlife cases

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

- In 2017, Forest Department and Wildlife Conservation Society will collect market information regarding the illegal wildlife trade along Mandalay-Muse Road, the major wildlife trafficking route in Myanmar, to understand the trafficking networks.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, in collaboration with line Ministries, will promote efforts in 2017 and 2018 to eradicate the markets for illegal wildlife and their parts.
- Wildlife Conservation Society will facilitate the distribution of existing educational materials related to conservation values, laws and regulations protecting wildlife, identification of traded wildlife and wildlife parts and basic life support and referral of seized live animals.

Republic of South Africa

- South Africa will continue to work with consumer States to address demand for illegally sourced wildlife products, including through research

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

- The UAE will conduct several public awareness campaigns to promote the eradication of illegal wildlife trade and share its experience with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) States
- The UAE will organize a national conference on illegal trade in wildlife to include all sectors in the country to discuss issues related to eradication of illegal wildlife trade.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)

- A UK funded research project to support action to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products, with the aim of improving understanding of the most effective interventions and to produce tools and guidance to support governments, non-government organisations (NGOs) and others in developing their campaigns, will be published in early 2017.

United States of America

- The United States will implement the new "Saving Species" initiative, a \$9 million USAID program under the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership to Combat Wildlife Trafficking. The United States will collaborate with the Vietnam CITES Management Authority reduce consumer demand for illegal wildlife products, build wildlife law enforcement and prosecution capacity, harmonize the legal framework for combating wildlife crime in Vietnam.
- The United States will initiate the "Wildlife Asia" program, a \$23 million USAID-led Southeast Asia regional initiative. Wildlife Asia is designed to reduce demand and expand international cooperation around wildlife trafficking, and two collaborate with ASEAN members states to enhance enforcement of wildlife laws. The initial focus will be on reducing demand for elephant ivory, pangolins, rhino horn, and tiger products. The program will promote behavior change, strengthen regional law enforcement, engage with Asian governments to harmonize laws and penalties, and support judges and lawyers to bring counter-wildlife trafficking cases to court.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

- From 2017 Vietnam will continue to raise awareness of the public on the role of wildlife in nature through workshops, trainings, and wildlife demand reduction programmes.

European Union

- The European Commission will step up engagement with business sectors to strengthen the fight against wildlife trafficking and will organise a dedicated event in February 2017.
- The European Commission under the Partnership Instrument will provide up to a million Euros to support communication activities aimed at the public in selected Asian partner countries to reduce demand for illegally traded wildlife products.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

- INTERPOL will provide countries operational and analytical support to investigate and dismantle wildlife supply chains;

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- In 2017, UNEP, with funding from Norway, will build on the success of the One UN *Wild for Life* Campaign with an ambitious scale up of global awareness-raising, social mobilization and partnership-building activities and support countries to implement targeted national efforts, through the development of an Illegal Trade in Wildlife Communications Toolkit, to help meet their commitments on outreach, awareness-raising and demand reduction.

ANNEX B

ENSURING EFFECTIVE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND DETERRENTS

Kingdom of Cambodia

- Cambodia has been undertaking reforms and applying interrelated approaches, including the (1) modernization and harmonization of the country's legislation affecting the environment, natural resources conservation, and sustainable development; (2) the incorporation and revision of laws related to forestry, mining, water resources, fisheries, and wildlife; and (3) the inclusion of provisions affecting wildlife trafficking, climate change, and public participation in natural resources and environmental matters that are not adequately addressed in existing laws.
- Increased collaboration and coordination between government agencies consistent with relevant international conventions and treaties will continue to be emphasized to strengthen programs and activities directed to the deterrence of the illegal trade in wildlife and the securing of a higher rate of prosecutions and convictions associated with forest and wildlife crimes particularly for those involving transnational crimes.

Republic of Cameroon

- In 2017, A new enforcement brigade will be assessed for feasibility and if possible put in place and rendered operational in Limbe Town for patrols in Korup; Mbanyang Mbo and Mount Cameroon protected areas.
- The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife will enhance and enforce the implementation of PAPECALF (a sub-regional Action plan for compliance of wildlife legislation in COMIFAC countries) at the Cameroon country level with the support of the NGOs WWF and TRAFFIC
- In 2017 and 2018 the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife will continue sensitizing stakeholders, especially from the Ministry of Justice about wildlife regulations related to anti-poaching, and illegal wildlife trade or trafficking.

Canada

- In September 2016, Canada convened an exploratory meeting of Arctic countries to look at issues related to enforcement involving trade of northern species. In 2017 Canada will continue to develop a working group to ensure compliance and collaboration in trade of Arctic species.

People's Republic of China

- The newly-amended China's *Wild Animal Conservation Law* will come into force on January 1st 2017, in which one article is listed specifically on combating illegal wild animal trade and penalties are stipulated clearly for activities such as illegal wildlife consumption, illegal online wildlife trade and advertisements for wildlife trade. For the next move, China will improve the supporting regulations for *Wild Animal Conservation Law* of China to effectively deter the criminals.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

- Ethiopia will:
 - revise, and endorse the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority Establishment proclamation by the end of the year 2017;
 - finalize and endorse the protected areas and Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund proclamation;
 - develop and approve Guidelines of Donor Support Project Implementation and Management for transparent utilization of partners fund;
 - implement decisions and resolutions, proposals and amendments adopted and approved by parties at CoP17 relating to addressing wildlife trafficking, demand reduction, and community participation;
 - strengthening Training activities and awareness creation campaign for all public and stakeholders at different level;
 - introduce sniffer dog unit at Bole International Airport and implement inflight announcement on illegal wildlife products in all flights of Ethiopian Airlines.

Federal Republic of Germany

- In Africa, Germany will support selected partner countries in improving judicial frameworks and legislation to reduce wildlife crime, for example by enhancing access to updated legal resources in order to help, for example, prosecutors and judges to handle wildlife-related cases and to contribute to raising awareness on the scope and nature of wildlife crimes.

Republic of Indonesia

- Midyear 2017, Indonesia will strengthen our institutional and personal capacity to monitor and detect illegal wildlife trafficking by investing in developing and establishing an analytical room for wildlife crimes, particularly for tackling cybercrime.
- In 2017, Indonesia will prepare a National Strategy that will become a framework for synergizing the efforts from all related stakeholders to combat illegal wildlife trade in

Indonesia implement the Conservation Act revision that is being discussed in the Indonesia parliament.

- Indonesia is now in the process of renewing our conservation act in order to increase the effectiveness of conservation efforts including wildlife law enforcement. On the proposed new law, we urge to treat wildlife crime as a serious crime and apply a necessary and appropriate punishment for the IWT criminal offences. We also address the need to include efforts in tackling online wildlife trafficking.

Mongolia

- Since 2015 and running through 2018, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia in cooperation with Zoological Society of London is implementing 3 year project “Tackling Illegal Wildlife trade in Mongolia through improved law enforcement”, which aims to strengthen national legislative and prosecution system, and conduct capacity building activities involving legislative and law enforcement authorities, including to develop and standardize enforcement information collection and sharing, improve capacity at border control points, implement multi-partner exchange and training program.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

- In 2017 and 2018, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation will amend the wildlife related laws and rules, Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994) and Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Rules (2002), particular in increasing fines for wildlife trafficking and linking with CITES.
- In 2017 Forest Police Force will be strengthened to against illegal logging.
- Protected areas will be increased for better law enforcement.

Republic of Namibia

- The amendment bill to increase penalties for wildlife crime will be tabled and enacted in parliament in 2017. The implementation will commence soon thereafter.

The Netherlands

- The Netherlands will support UNODC in a training project and using a container scan in the harbour of Mombasa in Kenya.
- Support for a branch operation of the Netherlands Forensic Institute to develop DNA-analysis methods to use in detection of wildlife crime; in cooperation with Stellenbosch University of South Africa.

Republic of South Africa

- South Africa will implement decisions and resolutions adopted by the 17th Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) relating to actions to address illegal trade in wildlife, including reducing demand for illegally sourced products; enforcement actions and the continued involvement of communities
- South Africa will continue to roll out the training and awareness raising programmes with emphasis on building South Africa's capacity to focus on the illicit value chain and the investigation and prosecution of wildlife trafficking syndicates as well as addressing corruption
- South Africa will undertake a review of the legislative provisions currently used to combat wildlife trafficking to determine whether any legislative amendments are required

Republic of Uganda

- Uganda will finalize the review of the Uganda Wildlife Act to incorporate more deterrent penalties and define the roles of institutions in the conservation of wildlife.
- Will develop the National Elephant strategy with the view to addressing the enhanced protection of Uganda's elephants.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

- The UAE will work with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) States to implement the GCC Environment Strategy which address issues related to conservation and illegal wildlife trade.
- The UAE is developing national action plans for sharks, dugongs and marine turtles and will share the outcomes of these action plans with the GCC states.
- **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)**
- The UK will commit up to £4 million to the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime

United States of America

- On September 7, 2016, President Obama signed the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Global Anti-Poaching Act. This law gives the United States and partner countries additional tools to combat wildlife trafficking moving forward.
- The United States will work with UNODC over the next two years through a \$6.2 million agreement that will develop capacity of vulnerable countries to identify, trace, seize,

and confiscate the proceeds from wildlife crime. The program will focus on providing training to enhance technical skills for investigators and prosecutors, improving their ability to follow the money.

- The United States will implement a global \$1.9 million grant to help strengthen legislative frameworks, working with governments to close legal loopholes and increase penalties for wildlife crimes. A additional \$475,000 agreement will provide case management training for prosecutors, encouraging prosecutors and investigators to work together to build cases for successful prosecution.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

- Beginning in 2017, Vietnam will continue to harmonize the legal documents and by-law documents on wildlife protection, focusing on endangered species, and develop and implement conservation programmes for elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, pangolin, and primates.

International Consortium on Combatting Illegal Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)

- ICCWC will, subject to the availability of donor funding, actively implement its *Strategic Programme 2016-2020*, in order to pursue its mission to “strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime”.
- In particular, in line with the focus areas and activities contained in its *Strategic Programme*, ICCWC will support the review and strengthening of national legislative frameworks, and conduct activities to increase the capacity of national authorities’ to successfully prosecute wildlife crime offences, including raising awareness of the serious nature of wildlife crime.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- UNDP will continue to support countries, through its global portfolio of biodiversity projects, to establish effective national legal and policy frameworks that strengthen CITES implementation and help combat illegal wildlife trade, including through the development of national strategies to combat IWT. UNDP will also partner with UNEP and others to deliver an Africa-Asia Symposium on Wildlife Crime Laws in 2017.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- UNEP will continue to support countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to review and strengthen national legal frameworks to combat wildlife crime and to enhance enforcement capacity. This work will include: (a) partnership with the CITES Secretariat on implementing its National Legislation Project; (b) undertaking targeted legal reviews

and assessments, including: (i) a global gap assessment on institutional and legal frameworks relevant for combating illegal wildlife trade; (ii) a study on the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes in Latin America; (iii) an analysis of the key impediments to the ratification and implementation of the Lusaka Agreement; (v) working with the Government of Vietnam to conduct a review of the policy and legal framework for wildlife in Vietnam and drafting proposed amendments; and (c) organizing, in partnership with UNDP and others, a Africa-Asia Symposium on Wildlife Crime Laws to be delivered in 2017.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- Conduct assessments of national criminal justice system responses to wildlife and forest crime in select countries, after which targeted technical assistance will be provided to strengthen the capacity of the relevant criminal justice actors.
- Organize regional and national-level workshops to promote effective approaches to address corruption and the development of national and regional strategies with measures to prevent and mitigate corruption in wildlife and timber supply chains.
- Provide technical assistance to ensure domestic legal frameworks are in line with international obligations and that the level of penalties is harmonized with other countries especially at regional level.
- Maintain and expand the SHERLOC database (a platform which compiles legislation and case-laws related to wildlife and forest crime) to support prosecutors and judicial officers. Organize national and regional workshops to raise awareness of the serious nature of wildlife and forest crime amongst prosecutors and judicial officers, and promote tools such as SHERLOC, the Mutual Legal Assistance Tool, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- UNODC work with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and FATF-Style Regional Bodies to ensure that wildlife crime is on their agenda; including developing and distributing good practice guidelines to support countries in detecting, investigating and disrupting illicit financial flows from wildlife crimes. UNODC will also provide training workshops on 'following the money' to support countries to prosecute wildlife criminals.

ANNEX C

STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Botswana

- Botswana will work with other Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states to develop a SADC Trade in Wildlife Exchange (TWIX) by March 2017.
- Botswana will develop a Memorandum of understanding with the University of Pretoria on access to the Rhino DNA Indexing System (RhoDIS) database by March 2017.

Kingdom of Cambodia

- Cambodia has been implementing a sustainable natural resource management reform program by enforcing relevant laws against illegal land grabbing, logging, poaching, and fishing and by establishing an effective enabling environment for promoting community-based development. It is committed to improving law enforcement and protected area management to reduce wildlife poaching and ultimately to reintroduce iconic species such as the tiger through increasing the number of law enforcement rangers and budget for protection.

Republic of Cameroon

- The Global Wildlife Programme Project Document for Cameroon has planned the acquisition and installation in 2017 or in 2018 of an I-24/7 apparate Scanner, at Ntam village (South border of Cameroon (Cameroon- Congo) and the acquisition and use of special Dogs to combat illegal Trade or trafficking of wildlife.
- The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife will continue its interagency collaboration with National and regional INTERPOL , Customs, and the Army to fight illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife
- In 2017 and 2018 the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife will proceed with the compliance and enforcement of Wildlife regulation globally in the country and especially in its three transboundary protected areas complexes through joint patrols or joint and mix patrols against illegal trade or trafficking of wildlife.

Canada

- Canada will renew its annual contribution to INTERPOL's Environmental Security Programme to support initiatives related to wildlife and pollution crime. Canada will also continue to provide in-kind support and leadership to the operations and initiatives of INTERPOL's Wildlife Crimes Working Group as well at the Forestry Crimes Sub-Group.

- In September 2016, Canada convened an exploratory meeting of Arctic countries to look at issues related to enforcement involving trade of northern species. It will continue to develop a working group to ensure compliance and collaboration in trade of Arctic species in 2017.

People's Republic of China

- China will continue to strengthen the coordination among relevant agencies, carry out special law enforcement campaigns at multiple levels, and maintain a tough stance against illegal wildlife trade.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

- Ethiopia will:
 - establish an anti-poaching operation leadership training center in collaboration with strategic partners by the end of the year 2018;
 - continue its commitments for the realization of establishing the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HA-WEN) which is currently underway;
 - provide training for peace keeping forces at border points and wildlife enforcement agencies.

French Republic

- France will strengthen law enforcement related to illegal wildlife trade. In particular, it will implement the provisions of a new biodiversity law adopted in August 2016, whereby the fines for trafficking in protected species have been raised from 15 000 euros to 150 000 euros (and up to 750 000 euros if perpetrated by an organized group) and the jail sentence from 1 to 2 years. In addition, this law fosters cooperation between enforcement and management agencies and makes it possible for enforcement officers to use special investigation techniques so that they can best fight illegal wildlife trade, including on the Internet.
- France will provide 85,000€ to support the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC). ICCWC is the collaborative effort of five inter-governmental organizations working to bring coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the sub-regional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act in defense of natural resources. The ICCWC partners are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization.

Federal Republic of Germany

- Apart from continuing its support for training and equipment of rangers in and around protected areas in Africa and Asia, Germany will in 2017-2018, investigate innovative approaches how to further improve conditions of service, incentives and motivation of ranger forces in poaching hotspots.
- In 2017, Germany will, in collaboration with World Customs Organization (WCO) and other partners, support countries in southern Africa to set up or respectively enhance interagency intelligence units to better coordinate law enforcement efforts against wildlife crime.

Republic of Indonesia

- Indonesia will continue to strengthening law enforcement efforts through existing cooperation agreement with other countries which also aimed to reduce demand of illegal wildlife trade and welcome to enlarge our network to work together in combating illegal wildlife trade.
- Government of Indonesia is ready to host for the next Asean Working Group CITES WEN meeting in 2017. Indonesia and Republic of Laos will be the honorary chair and co chair of the Working Group for 1-year period.

Republic of Malawi

- Malawi is in the process of establishing online wildlife offenders' database. This aims to develop the capacity in Malawian law enforcement agencies to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade through tracking of habitual offenders.
- Malawi is recruiting and training of additional 60 law enforcers.
- Malawi will establish a Wildlife Crimes Investigations Unit in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. This initiative has improved investigation operations and a lot of ivory and other wildlife products are being confiscated and culprits being taken to courts. Wildlife investigators work with Police investigators including Interpol.
- Malawi will training of customs, immigration, police and wildlife officers in law enforcement towards the fight against wildlife crimes.
- Malawi is in the process of establishment of regional wildlife forensic satellite laboratory for the identification of wildlife products that are trafficked in the region. The project will be implemented with funds from TRACE Project.
- Malawi will work on bilateral cooperation within the frameworks of MoUs between Malawi and neighbouring countries and other countries such as Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa and the Peoples' Republic of China by the end of June 2017. The Parties

will encourage cooperation in the field of wildlife management and conservation on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit.

- Malawi will host a regional meeting for Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania in the areas of networking, Law Enforcement, intelligence sharing and investigation. This is to be done by end June 2017. This will be done with financial assistance from the US government.

Mozambique

- Mozambique will work with Tanzania to develop a joint Action plan as part of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on wildlife conservation across Niassa and Selous landscape;
- Mozambique will continue to work with regional countries to strengthen law enforcement and approach consumer states in order to reduce demand of Illegal wildlife Products;

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

- Application of SMART patrolling in protected areas will be increased from 4 PAs in 2016 to 15 PAs in 2018.
- Community participatory patrolling and law enforcement will be initiated in protected areas in 2017 and 2018.
- Implementation of CITES will be strengthened by the support of EU in 2017.
- Coordination among the National Wildlife Law Enforcement Task Force (consist of Forest Department, Customs Department, Directorate of Trade, General Administrative Department, Union General Attorney's Office and Ministry of Border Affairs) will be strengthened in 2017 and 2018.
- Wildlife Conservation Society will give training for the application of i2 professional intelligence analysis software in combating wildlife crime in 2017.

Republic of Namibia

- Namibia will train rangers, and other law enforcement agencies, provide them equipment, intensify patrols, enforcement at ports of entry, train prosecutors and other staff in the criminal justice system, collaborate with partners and countries to tackle illegal wildlife trade. The work is expected to start in 2016.

The Netherlands

- Support for the development of a secure enforcement database in the EU (TWIX-database) to stimulate exchange of data between several enforcement services (Customs, Police, Europol).
- Support for the Wildlife Justice Commission, founded by WWF-NL, to support government authorities in several countries to bring perpetrators to justice (f.i. Maps of Facts on Viet Nam and China).

Republic of the Philippines

- The Philippines as Incoming Chair (2017) of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will further pursue thru its leadership in raising the profile of Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) as a transnational crime in different ASEAN meetings next year & onwards, in close collaboration with 10 member states & other key stakeholders in the region.

Republic of South Africa

- South Africa will implement the National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking once approved. The overall objective of the Strategy is to focus and direct law enforcement's ability, supported by the whole of government and society, to address the threat wildlife trafficking poses to national security and biodiversity by::
- Improving law enforcement, supported by the whole of government and society, to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate wildlife, trafficking as a form of transnational organised crime;
- Increasing the government's ability to detect, prevent and combat wildlife trafficking in South Africa and beyond;
- Increasing national, regional and international law enforcement collaboration and cooperation on combating wildlife trafficking.

Togolese Republic

- In recent years, criminal networks have used Togo as a hub for trafficking, especially ivory. Faced with this scourge, the high authorities of the country ordered the re-reading of our law n ° 2008-009 of 19 June 2008 on the forestry code to tighten penalties in this matter. Moreover, in the framework of bilateral relations, the USA is supporting our country in strengthening the capacity of magistrates and forestry agents in the field of law enforcement in the fight against the trafficking in wild species.

Uganda

- Uganda will work with other Parties under the East African Community to finalize the Regional Strategy on fighting poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

- The UAE will organize national workshops to the build capacity of customs, and transport sector on combating illegal wildlife trade and share its experience with the Gulf Cooperation Council States.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Building on the commitment made during China's State Visit to the UK in 2015, UK and China will adopt pragmatic measures to jointly tackle the illegal trade of wildlife products including ivory. To prevent smuggling of illegal wildlife products and effectively deter the offenders, UK and China will jointly develop and implement a law enforcement training project in Africa in 2017. With support from the range states, the training project will focus on enforcement, the identification of species and conservation issues.
- The UK will fund Interpol to expand their work with key nations, tracking and intercepting illegal shipments of ivory, rhino horn and other illegal wildlife products.
- The British military will train a new team of anti-poaching trackers to be deployed in African range states, beginning with Malawi in 2017.
- The UK will commit up to £4 million to the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime

United States of America

- The United States will support ICCWC and the implementation of its Strategic Programme.
- The United States will fund UNODC rough a \$1.6 million agreement to support its implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forestry Analytic Toolkits, helping to provide national assessments for countries who request them.
- The United States will work with grantees and international organizations to strengthen the inspection and interdiction capabilities of source and transit countries, improving their effectiveness at disrupting wildlife trafficking networks.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

- Beginning in 2017, Vietnam will strengthen wildlife protection at both terrestrial and marine national reserves, strictly monitor the domestic markets, and eradicate the illegal wildlife trade points.
- Beginning in 2017, Vietnam will strengthen law enforcement and cooperation among forest rangers, environmental police, customs, border armies, and market controls and focus on capacity building on identification, investigation, prosecution, and judgement skills of the law enforcement officials.

European Union

- The European Commission will significantly increase its financial contribution to ICCWC in 2017 to support the implementation of the Strategic Programme 2016 – 2020.
- The European Commission will provide support to UNODC and CITES for training activities to law enforcement officials in 14 different Asian countries and at regional level, including for anti-corruption activities and investigative and prosecution techniques.
- The European Commission will organise regular joint meetings between wildlife enforcement and customs experts in the EU to improve cross-agency cooperation in the fight against wildlife trafficking.
- The European Commission will facilitate, upon request, in 2017 the provision of technical assistance, by EU experts on strengthening enforcement in the area of illegal wildlife trade through the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Facility (TAIEF) programme.

International Consortium on Combatting Illegal Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)

- ICCWC will, subject to the availability of donor funding, actively implement its Strategic Programme 2016-2020, in order to pursue its mission to “strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime”.
- In particular, in line with the focus areas and activities contained in its Strategic Programme, ICCWC will support national and regional cooperation and coordination across identified illegal wildlife trade chains and between range, transit and destination countries in order to prevent, detect, deter and mitigate the illegal wildlife trade. Activities will include collection and exchange of information and intelligence; provision of technical advice and support; the deployment of Wildlife Incident Support Teams to support countries affected by significant poaching, or that have made large-scale

seizures of wildlife specimens; and, supporting the development and expansion of comprehensive border control strategies.

- The Consortium will also, subject to the availability of funding, continue to:
 - implement the *ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* to analyse preventive and criminal justice responses at the national level, and identify technical assistance needs, including developing work plans to address identified gaps and better allocate resources;
 - support countries in making full use of the *ICCWC Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime* to enable them to establish baselines and monitor progress on their responses to wildlife and forest crime;
 - build wildlife forensic capacity and access to laboratory analysis services; and
 - promote research regarding the illegal wildlife trade and increase the collection of information on patterns and flows of the illegal wildlife trade to inform decision making, through publication of updated editions of the *World Wildlife Crime Report*.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

- INTERPOL and its Wildlife Crime Working Group made up of member countries, in collaboration with Wildlife Enforcement Networks and the ICCWC partners, will organize a globally-coordinated operation to counter illegal wildlife trade in 2017;
- As the largest police organization with an enforcement mandate, INTERPOL will work with its 190 member countries to further strengthen multi-agency law enforcement response to wildlife crime;
- INTERPOL will support the development of analytical capacity within member countries to enable intelligence-led targeted enforcement response. This will ensure impactful use of limited resources available to enforcement agencies;
- Provide assistance to countries on investigations by making available experts on advanced enforcement techniques such as intelligence management and analysis, wildlife crime scene investigation, interviewing suspects, operational planning, cybercrime, digital forensics, controlled deliveries, fugitive investigation, financial crime and anti-corruption;
- Build enforcement capacity within countries to strengthen the entire law enforcement chain and ensure institutionalised enforcement responses in a sustainable manner;
- Coordinate joint transnational operations to assist in the location and arrest of wildlife fugitives through the INTERPOL notice system, and investigation of key criminals and organized criminal networks;
- Encourage the use of INTERPOL's secure platform for intelligence exchange and use of INTERPOL's global databases;

- Support as ICCWC partner the implementation of the ICCWC Strategic Program 2017-2020.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

- Direct resources to new grantees to assist civil society and governments tackle illegal wildlife trade through strengthening enforcement, implementing legislation, raising awareness and building capacity. These grants will initially focus on tigers, lemurs, and African carnivores.
- Continue to make available IUCN's expertise and robust evidence on the status of wild plants, animals and fungi to support the conservation of species that are threatened by illegal wildlife trade from local to global scales.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- Follow up on the recommendations included in *ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit* reports; continue the implementation of the Toolkit process in countries that are in progress; and begin implementing the Toolkit in new requesting countries.
- Continue to deliver training courses and capacity building for law enforcement officials and prosecutors on advanced investigative techniques related to combating wildlife crime, including controlled deliveries, financial investigations, wildlife risk profiling for container profiling units, crime scene investigation, wildlife forensics, intelligence development, etc.
- Expand access to online training courses via the UNODC Global eLearning Programme to support the work of law enforcement officials investigating wildlife and forest crimes.
- Support information and intelligence exchange within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, and also inter-regionally between Africa and Asia for key countries along the wildlife criminal supply chain, amongst Police, Customs and Prosecution officers in cooperation with ICCWC partners.
- Continue to provide support to regional networks such as the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN) to strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice cooperation to combat wildlife and forest crime.
- Continue to build awareness and capacity in wildlife forensic science as well as increase access to wildlife forensics services in order to strengthen investigations and evidence to support successful prosecution and adjudication of wildlife crime cases.

World Customs Organization (WCO)

- In line with its commitment expressed in the 'United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce Buckingham Palace Declaration' signed in March 2016 in London, United Kingdom, the WCO will continue developing the ENVIRONET, a secure communication and information exchange platform for stakeholders, such as Customs and other law enforcement agencies, NGOs, academia and transport industry.
- With the support of Sweden, GIZ, US State Department and CITES Secretariat, the WCO will continue the implementation of Inama, a multi-donor funded, 5 years' project to strengthen Customs enforcement capacity related to CITES in selected countries of the Sub-Saharan Africa. The project includes such activities as capacity building and regional training sessions, exchange of personnel between customs administrations of different countries and development of relevant tools and instruments.
- The WCO, in cooperation with its Members and external donors, will seek to continue strengthening skills and capacities of the frontline customs officers by organising and coordinating cross-border operational activities.

ANNEX D

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Commonwealth of Australia

- Australia will work with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Centre of Excellence Gibraltar, the Government of Papua New Guinea and other interested countries to establish a pilot project to create simple electronic systems for issuing and managing permits and reporting on trade in species listed in the CITES Appendices.

Botswana

- Botswana will roll out the Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme (CBNRM) that promotes coexistence with wildlife and livelihoods improvement for communities living around protected areas and wildlife management areas in 2017. The private sector will be facilitated to undertake partnerships with communities in their non-consumptive tourism projects.

Kingdom of Cambodia

- Cambodia is in the process of developing a comprehensive cross-sectoral strategic plan that incorporates more integrated, multi-level, participatory and people-centered approaches. The implementation of those approaches, which will be of critical importance in achieving our common Sustainable Development Goals, will require concerted efforts to change our mind-sets, as well as adapt our ways of thinking, acting and behaving, by prioritizing not only economic growth, but also social responsibility and environmental sustainability.
- Cambodia will continue to support the more than 2,000 community-based management schemes, including those associated with Community Forestry, Community Fisheries, and Community Protected Areas, established throughout the country. Cambodia will further strengthen the National Natural Resource Forum to ensure private sector, local communities, and NGOs, and government work closely together to promote sustainable livelihoods which preserve biodiversity.

Republic of Cameroon

- In 2017 and 2018 the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife will continue with its collaborative management and the CDA approach (conservation Development Agreements) signed with local populations to ameliorate the efficacy and efficiency of

the protected areas actions and illegal wildlife trade or trafficking fight. This is to be done with the support of PSMNR/SWR programme.

- In 2017, with the support of IUCN, the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife will continue ameliorating the livelihood of local populations surrounding Waza National Park, and developing alternatives to poaching, income generating activities, or ecotourism activities for the populations surrounding 10 of its 31 protected areas(Waza, Mbam et Djerem, Campo Maan, Korup, Takamanda, Mount Cameroon, Kimbi Funfom, Lobeke, Boumba Bek, Dja, Bouba Ndjidda).
- In 2017 and 2018 the Ministry will put in place the informant network in those protected areas that do not have these networks in place and equip them to fight more effectively against illegal wildlife trade or trafficking.

People's Republic of China

- China will continue to step up the aid for developing countries of Africa and south-eastern Asia in wild animal conservation sector, including conservation equipment and training projects, to improve their ability to combat illegal wildlife trade and improve local people's livelihood.

French Republic

- France will provide 82,500€ to support the African Elephant Fund, created under the auspices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) . This fund addresses illegal wildlife trade as it relates to the African elephant range States in addressing illegal trade in ivory, habitat loss and fragmentation and the illegal killings of elephant populations in Africa across their range.

Federal Republic of Germany

- Germany will continue its international commitments to support developing countries and emerging economies to help achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, by making available €500 million annually for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems worldwide.
- In cooperation with African partner countries, Germany will support the implementation of community-led approaches to reduce wildlife crime, by strengthening partnerships between communities, law enforcement and conservation agencies and by addressing urgent conservation issues such as human-wildlife conflicts.

Republic of Indonesia

- With support from the GEF, facilitated by UNDP, Indonesia will put more efforts in local engagement to overcome poverty at the site level, including facilitating sustainable agriculture practices, involving local community in forest patrols, and recruiting local people as local intelligence and informants, aimed at contributing to improving livelihoods and reducing the pressure of illegal hunting and poaching.

Mongolia

- Mongolia would, subject to the availability of donor funding, establish pilot project to develop and strengthen multi-stakeholder platform (PPP inclusive CSO and NGOs) to combat and control illegal wildlife trade by addressing human-wildlife conflicts.
- Mongolia would, subject to the availability of donor funding, initiate transnational action to prevent of transit illegal wildlife trade involving concerned neighboring countries.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

- Buffer zone management will be promoted in protected area management in 2017 and 2018.
- Community based ecotourism will be promoted in 2017 and 2018.
- Livelihood support to elephant poachers will be continued in Southern Rakhine State in 2017 and 2018.
- Community forestry will be promoted in 2017 and 2018 for securing the land tenure of local community to increase the sense of ownership in wise use of forests and associated wildlife.

Republic of Namibia

- Namibia will continue to implement its community based natural resources programme that gives community rights to own, manage and benefit from such resources as of 2016.

The Netherlands

- Support African Elephant Fund which finances projects in African range states of the African elephant to reduce poaching, effective protection of natural areas and awareness raising of local communities.
- Support a programme coordinated by IUCN in the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia) encompassing a series of projects in wildlife.

Republic of South Africa

- South Africa will implement the action plans developed to implement the Biodiversity Economy Strategy, including actions aimed at rhino conservation, which includes a detailed component on community empowerment.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)

The UK will announce successful projects from the third round of its Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund in early 2017, worth up to £5 million.

United States of America

- The United States will continue to support community conservation as a key element in fighting wildlife crime, including through the programs noted in the previous annexes. The United States funds programs with communities in over ten countries to improve livelihood options that are compatible with wildlife conservation, including projects that improve community governance, promote better managed natural resources, and strengthen community engagement in monitoring and addressing wildlife crime.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

- Starting in 2017, Vietnam will balance socio-economic development and wildlife conservation priorities, and establish a management and monitoring mechanism that is fair and mutually beneficial for the people involved in wildlife conservation, especially in remote areas and near nature reserves.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

- Recognize the critical role of indigenous peoples and local communities that live with wildlife and raise awareness of their role in combatting illegal wildlife trade by collating regional experiences of drivers of successful and unsuccessful community involvement in Latin American and other regions in the next two years.
- Promote opportunities for indigenous peoples and local communities to engage as equal partners in planning, including making and implementing decisions and interventions to address illegal wildlife trade and wildlife conservation and management through IUCN grant-giving mechanisms that fund field-based conservation efforts
- Provide advice to donors, policy makers and implementers based on a series of projects directly engaging local communities as “The First Line of Defense in Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade” in East and Southern Africa, and other regions, to field test the 'Beyond Enforcement' theory of change developed by IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods

Specialist Group (SULi), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), TRAFFIC ,and partners.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- UNDP will continue to support countries, through its global portfolio of biodiversity projects, to explore and implement practical measures that strengthen CITES implementation and efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade – and support sustainable livelihoods and economic development in parallel. This will include support to multiple countries across Africa and Asia in the development and implementation of their national projects in the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), and support for the overall coordination of the GWP in collaboration with the World Bank, GEF and members of the Program Steering Committee.

The World Bank

- The World Bank will coordinate the delivery of the \$131m Global Wildlife Program (GWP), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in collaboration with the GEF implementing agencies (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank) the international donor community, and other stakeholders. This will support action to tackle the illegal wildlife trade in 19 countries in Africa and Asia.
- The World Bank will, as part of its role in implementing the Global Wildlife Program, continue to coordinate among the GWP recipient countries and the international donor community. This work will build on the report Analysis of International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade, and its precise scope will be defined in consultation with the donor community and others.

Annex E

The following countries and regional economic integration organizations participated in the Hanoi Conference on Illegal Trade

Republic of Angola

Republic of Austria

Commonwealth of Australia

Republic of Botswana

The Kingdom of Cambodia

Republic of Cameroon

Canada

People's Republic of China

Republic of Colombia

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

French Republic

The Gabon Republic

The Federal Republic of Germany

The Republic of Indonesia

Japan

Republic of Kenya

The Lao People's Democratic Republic

Republic of Madagascar

Republic of Malawi

Malaysia

United Mexican States

Mongolia

Republic of Mozambique

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Republic of Namibia

Kingdom of the Netherlands

Kingdom of Norway

Republic of the Philippines

Republic of Singapore

Republic of South Africa

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Kingdom of Sweden

Kingdom of Swaziland

Swiss Confederation

Togolese Republic

United Arab Emirates

Republic of Uganda

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Republic of Zambia

Republic of Zimbabwe

European Union